

distance, looking cold and unbecomingly, staring at the crowd, and the crowd staring at them. His majesty is a general man in his appearance, with rather a thin face, and a grey head, with no marks of decrepitude, though now at the age of 62. There was nothing peculiar in his dress. He seemed less embarrassed by his awkward situation than the rest of the royal party, who sat like statues over their places, while he handled his knife and fork with a good deal of ease and dexterity. His whole appearance is so like the Philadelphia, who accompanied us, that the latter has several times been taken for the king, while walking the streets of Paris.

All the others are a poor lot. The Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême are both coarse in their features, particularly the latter, who has a bold, masculine face, and looks as if she might be a Catherine of Russia in character. In her son, the Dauphin, is now at the age of about fifty, and looks as old as his father. On his shoulders, and after him, the young Duke of Bordeaux, who is now a sick child, and was not at the table, the future hopes of France rest! The Duchess of Berry is a small, inferior looking woman, with nothing prepossessing in her appearance.

On the whole this was the greatest farce I ever attended. It is converting the palace into a menagerie, and the royal family into so many lions, for the amusement of the multitude. Intelligent Frenchmen consider the show, which recurs annually, in the same light as I have done. It is a relic of royalty, at least two centuries behind the age, which the mere progress of reason has rendered ridiculous.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mrs. Editor—I observed in your Evening Post on the 2d instant, that your correspondent W. G. offers himself as a candidate for matrimony, and as there appears to be a coincidence of opinion there is not a doubt that he may be every way worthy. Now the only objection I have against him is his being of equal age to a few years older would be much more suitable; but as there appears to be an impossibility in human affairs of having every thing as we would wish, we are sometimes obliged to submit to the difference. And now, with the anticipation of soon meeting the gentleman, we may be able to judge of the qualifications each other possesses.

T. H.

We find the following excellent letter in the appendix to Mr. A. M. Springer's interesting *Ecology* on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

Letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams, on the death of his wife.

Monticello, Nov. 13, 1818.

The public papers, my dear friend, announce the fatal event of your letter of October 20th, has given me enormous satisfaction. I tried myself in the school of adversity, by far less of every form of connection, which can give the human heart, I know, well and feel what you have lost—what you have suffered—what you have lost to endure. The same trials have taught me that for all its immensity, time and silence are the only remedies. I will not, therefore, by useless condolences, open afresh the wounds of your grief, nor, although mingling sincerely, my tears with yours, will I say a word more, where words are vain, but that it is of some comfort to us both, that the term is not very distant, at which we are to deposit in the same cemetery, our sorrows and our suffering bodies; and to ascend in essence, to an ecstatic meeting with the friends we have loved and lost, and whom we shall still love and never lose again. God bless and support you under your heavy affliction.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Editor of the Village Record has been furnishing to the readers of this work, a series of interesting and valuable questions he concludes with the following remarks:

"We might multiply extracts to the amount of many columns, which would be read with pleasure. Perhaps we have already copied more than was perfectly fair. It was not our intention to do so. Our wish was to turn public attention to this new and interesting work. We earnestly desire that our countrymen should become more and better acquainted with their Republican neighbors of the South. They are destined to become, and that at no distant day, great nations and a vast People. We have in jealousy of their growing greatness, 'too prosper they' say we, with heart and soul. In every day's journey we are struck with the kindness of the women—blissful on them. Col. Duane has shown us, that, in goodness of heart and cheerfulness, they are worthy to be considered sisters of their North American fair neighbors. But go buy the book, every body that can afford it; it is full of instruction, as well as interesting and characteristic anecdotes."

The militia system of Pennsylvania has been most judiciously explained by the person of Col. Pickens—a dating which character has been exhibiting himself at the rate of 12 cents a head, to the citizens in the states of New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts—he is now at Boston, and will likely go from there to Albany—his popularity here and abroad is on the wane, although it appears, that some young men, on board of one of the steamboats on the East River, have been silly enough to nominate him for vice-president of the U. States. The Providence papers say:

"The joke, it appears to us, has been carried to the full extent at the expense of the former, and the militia system. He is now in this city, and as every body who is old of Col. Pickens, a brief sketch of an individual may be worth reading. Two or three years since the roads of Pennsylvania were not open to the public, and it was changed and given to the public. To turn this into ridicule the officers of the 4th Regiment, Philadelphia, formed a combination and contrived to bring about the election of John Pickens, an honest soldier of the city, remarkable only for his reverence in the matter of Pickens, known as the joke until the name of Pickens became known all over the Union. The good natured colonel, after the barometer, assumed the air of a military chieftain, and after fitting the measure of his face in Philadelphia, he has been induced by his credulity to go around the country and exhibit himself as a hero, whether for his own or the advantage of his city is doubtful. He appears as a fortune teller, and it is hard to say, whether he is the cause to be pitied or laughed at."

Among the eulogies on Adams and Jefferson, that by Alfred Johnson, Jr. delivered before the citizens of Belfast, Me. is worthy notice. Much of it consists in biographical sketches of their lives and public services, the events of which are now so novel to our readers. After dwelling on the importance of individual exertions in the cause of independence, he says—

"I am not, I hope, understood, as giving to Jefferson and Adams the entire credit of the Revolution, to the exclusion of other renowned statesmen and early workers. Franklin had already won glory a good century before and with the fire and force of the immortal Drayton, had roused the spirit of resistance, and Samuel Adams was rocking the cradle of our infant independence. They were *Prophets*, who raised the whirlwind, but these were the wise men who directed the storm—they are the ones who laid deep the foundation of our nation's greatness. Our Revolution was indeed fruitful of great men. There were then giants upon the earth. Many names of that day will be sung by a new Homer for a new World. The times developed and even generated talent, and put all that existed into action. There was then an epidemic enthusiasm, and few were so insensible as to escape the contagion. There is a singular sympathy between mind and mind—a secret transference even of greatness from one soul to another. There is a sort of intellectual electricity, and the heart is both made to receive and emit animation. Thus great men, like great mountains, are found in ranges and clusters."

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CON. DEATH'S OPINION OF PERRY'S VICTORY. Sir, said he, (addressing himself to his friends,) I look upon the victory of Com. Perry, as the most complete of any with which I am acquainted; it is a perfect illustration of heroic intrepidity and self-possession—and I have no recollection of a sea fight in which the capacity and resources of a commander are more conspicuously displayed. The fact which Com. Perry has justly acquired, in my estimation, is more enviable than that of any other officer, for it is indisputable, that the country is more indebted to him for his victory, at this juncture, than to any other man now before the public. The important consequences resulting from the destruction of the enemy on Lake Erie, can never be too highly appreciated, neither can the praise or reward bestowed on Com. Perry, exceed the merit of having been the first American Naval Officer, who in the command of a fleet, triumphed over a British force, in every respect superior to his own.

THE AMERICAN FAIR.

The heavy accomplishments, and worth of the ladies of our country, have often extorted the admiration of travellers; and among other places paid them, is the following, from Mr. Polk, formerly Russian Minister to our Government, in his new work on the United States.

"Women in the United States enjoy a reputation for morality, which the most violent detractors of that country have never dared assault. They assiduously fulfil the duties of wives and mothers. Their deportment is modest, decent, and very reserved."

MEMOIR.

BY MISS DENNIS.

In Memory's land springs never a flower,
Nor the lowliest daisy blooms,
Nor the robin chirps from its bow'r,
But to call from the silent tomb,
The thoughts and the things which time's
pitiless way,
Has long since swept from the world away.

In Memory's land waves never a leaf,
There, never a summer breeze blows,
But some unnumbered thought of joy or grief,
Starts up from its long repose.
And forms are living and visible there,
Which vanish long since from our earthly sphere.

I would not escape from Memory's hand,
For all that the eye can see,
For there's a dearer debt in Memory's land,
Than the one of rich Peru—
I clasp the fetter by Memory's hand,
The wanderer's heart and soul to bind.

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE \$2 PER ANNUM.

Published at No. 113 Chestnut street, opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 31 Market street, three doors below Second North side.

American Naval Force now abroad.

North Atlantic Squadron, Commodore Rodgers. Mediterranean Squadron, Commodore Rogers. Pacific Squadron, Commodore Rogers. Brazil Squadron, Commodore Rodgers. West Indies Squadron, Commodore Rodgers. United States Squadron, Commodore Rodgers. Brazil Squadron, Commodore Rodgers. West Indies Squadron, Commodore Rodgers. United States Squadron, Commodore Rodgers.

The Museum of Foreign Literature.

This work is published every week, and contains a full and complete list of the books published in the United States, and is a valuable work to all who are interested in the literature of the country. It is published by E. L. Tilton, 88 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Boston Traveller mentions that the demand for that work, the *North American Review*, has increased so much of late, that a second edition of the last two numbers, and a third edition of a previous number, are now in press. The list of subscribers continues to be augmented by names from South America, England and other parts of the Eastern Continent. It has been for some time regularly published in England, and meets with an extensive circulation.

Mr. H. S. Pomeroy is now actively engaged in the execution of his large Map of the United States, which was announced some time since. It will, we understand, embody a great mass of original information never before published, including all the recent surveys executed by order of the Government of the United States, and the respective states, the roads, internal improvements, &c. A map of this description, if properly executed, on a scale which admits of the delineation of every important object, cannot fail to be a valuable document to all who feel a desire to witness the progress of improvement in our country.

Care for Agents and Correspondents.

Mrs. Atkinson & Alexander—You will observe a heading on these sheets with many directions, now becoming so prevalent, by forming them for the use of the *Philadelphia Evening Post*. I have for several years used it with great success. It may be had at Glenside's Drug store, corner of Race and Chestnut streets.

A MERITORIOUS ACT.

Mr. Randall Johnson, on Saturday morning, in going up Eighth street with the cry of fire took place, perceived a runaway lady's reticule from her and ran. Mr. J. immediately gave chase, and ran a cry of stop—then took up Sanson at above in a narrow alley, Mr. J. seized and wrested the reticule from him. The felonious battle, and Mr. J. being without arms, the villain escaped. Mr. J. returned the same road, and had the pleasure of seeing the lady her reticule, which contained seven dollars. She presented him with dollar for his trouble, which he refused accepting, and he further offers a reward in dollars for the apprehension of the thief who is a tall stout man, red hair, red whiskers, and much cut in the face in the hair. Mr. J. had his clothes considerably torn trying to secure him; any person who can give information, will receive ten dollars bopping at the South West corner of 11 and Penn streets.

Mr. S. Steward, an ingenious mechanic of this city, has invented a machine for the manufacturing of cotton and woolen fabrics, of a single operation, bending and crimping the wire of a suitable size, piercing the fiber and setting the teeth, thus completing a cord of any desirable length or width, with other effort than that of turning a small crank, requiring about as much force as to prop a small grindstone. It is added that the machine of Mr. S. finished in the best manner, is a befitting at about \$100.

During the storm, on Monday afternoon, a sail boat containing two young men, was capsized, about four miles above a city, and filled. They sustained themselves by clinging to the sides of the boat for more than an hour, when they were fortunate discovered by some of the passengers in a steam boat Trenton, after having passed him. The steam boat was rounded to, and a small boat sent to their assistance. When ten up, one of the young men was so much exhausted, that he could not stand.

On Tuesday last, a fine little boy, about 4 years of age, the son of Mr. Halley the Northern Liberties, while playing near a Coal Furnace that was in use for culinary purposes, his apron caught by the flame, of notwithstanding the utmost exertions of his family he was so dreadfully burnt as to expire in a few hours after.

Compassionate expense of *Unlabeled Lamps*.

A person in Philadelphia paid a common Glass Lamp with a flat disk half an inch in breadth, beside a Mould Candle of the size called size, and allowed both to burn 14 hours and a half without being moved. In that time 2 candles and three-fifths were consumed, and one third of a pint of oil. From the experiment it appears that one gallon of oil will burn 402 hours, and that it requires 10 and three-fifths pounds of candles to burn the same time, so that supposing oil to be 75 cents per gallon, it will be equal to Mould candles at 7 cents per pound, which shows the advantage gained in the use of oil to be very great.

A literary premium of one hundred dollars is offered at Albany, as follows:

"One hundred dollars to the person who shall write the best Essay, or Criticism, on the different spelling books now in use, to be awarded by the three following persons, viz: His excellency Gov. Clinton, J. C. Flagg, Esq., acting superintendent of the common schools, and T. Romeyn Beck, J. D. principal of the Albany Academy, who will examine the different Essays which may be submitted to them for inspection."

Gilbert Horton, the reader will recollect, was a free man of color, from Philadelphia, a meeting of the citizens of Westchester county, New York, was to take place on the 30th ult., to investigate the merits of the case. The citizens assembled agreeably to the call, and evidence was submitted to the meeting which affords unequivocal proof of the freedom of said Horton. The evidence is to be transmitted to the governor, who is requested by the meeting to demand from the proper authorities the instant liberation of Horton, as a free citizen of the state of New York.

Mr. Henderson, of New York, the maker of the beautiful lithographic Bank Bill, which have been heretofore spoken of, offered \$250 to any person who would successfully counterfeited one within two months. That time has expired, and no imitations has appeared, and he now contemplates doubling the offer and extending the time. If the bills are not introduced in America—it is intended to offer them to be tested in England.

The volunteer company of Washington Blues of this city, have come to a resolution to make a week's tour of duty. On Sunday next, at 12 o'clock, they propose to embark on board the Steam Boat at Chestnut Street wharf, on their way to Baltimore, where they purpose to unite with the volunteers and citizens, on Tuesday next, in commemorating the defeat of the British in 1813.

The Coal Trade of Lehigh is now beginning to come fairly into operation. During the present season, up to the 31st of July, 2,538 tons of coal have been transported to the mines to Philadelphia, here it meets a constant demand either for home consumption or exportation to New York.

On Sunday last, as a gentleman, accompanied by a lady, was driving a pig to Market street, with an intention of crossing the river, the horse took fright and ran down Front street. The lady sprung out and by a miracle recovered but little injury, the pig was upset, and the gentleman had one of his legs broken.

The Richmond Whig of the 1st instant, says—"It is now but too well ascertained that the wheat crop has been very short this season throughout the eastern section of Virginia. Little more than half an average crop is believed to have been realized. The quality of the grain, however, is excellent and the new flour made from it is very superior."

A correspondent of the Bucks County Patriot observes, that rattlesnakes, found in great profusion in the barren mountains of that quarter, have become a source of considerable annoyance to the farmers and stockmen. A person who had made 700 rattlesnakes on seven rattlesnakes which he carried to England, has since placed several hundred dollars in the hands of individuals, to be invested in good sound merchantable rattlesnakes.

A considerable quantity of blue cloths (English manufacture) has been sent from New York to Boston and sold at auction. On trial, the cloths have been found to be very bad. The English agent in New York refused to make any allowance for the loss of the article.

MORNING GAZE.

A Boston paper states that a farmer in that neighborhood last year, raised a few broad twenty five mangled geese. One day in the fall, when they had reached that state which is called for the market, and when it was fixed for the transportation of them, they all with one accord, (protesting perhaps) the destiny appointed for them, with that

forethought which enables them to forestall the changes of the weather,) in the sight of their astonished owner, rose on the wing, and bent their way to distant climes, from which they have never returned. The father of the flock of the wild geese, breed remained, and still remains behind. Whether he was accessory to the bold act by which they regained their freedom, has not been ascertained.

It is stated in the Raleigh Register of the 29th ult. on the authority of a correspondent, who has seen a copy of the articles of agreement entered into between Com. Porter and the Mexican Government, that the Government have granted to the Commodore the payment of a claim on the Mexican Government of 30 or 60,000 dollars for destroying Privateers. The Navy is placed under his entire control—he selects all his officers—he is to locate a certain quantity of land where he pleases, and he is to be created an Admiral at the next Congress. His salary is to be \$24,000 per annum—his pay continued in all cases of sickness or necessary absence on business in the United States. And what is most liberal of all, in case of his death or accident, a pension is secured to his family.

The Geneva Gazette calls attention to a new route of proceeding from that place to the city of Philadelphia, instead of the circuitous way by way of Albany. The distance by the new route is 410 miles, whereas by the new route it is reduced to 255, proceeding pretty nearly in a straight line to the south, but passing through the principal intervening places.

The U. S. schooner Sharky Lieut. Com. Norris, has arrived at Norfolk, from a cruise of ten months on the south side of Cuba, and last from Pensacola, in 12 days from the latter. The Sharky has been absent from the United States nearly eleven months, of which time she has been nearly forty-three days in port, has sailed eighteen thousand miles, and has returned without losing a man.

NAMES OF PLACES.

A small part of the time of the legislatures of most of the states might be beneficially employed in changing the names of places. The Maryland (18) Journal, says there are in that state 27 "Unions," 21 "Washingtons," 20 "Waynes," as many Montroses, with almost as many Franklins, Jeffersons, Madisons, Greens, Jacksons, Harrisons, Perrys and Salems, &c. The name of a new place should not be recognized by the legislature when there is already one so called in a state.

The marriage of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Green River Hollow, aged 79, to Miss Polly Candler, aged 14, was announced a few weeks since. The following is from the Berkshire American.

Whatever is old on Hymen's page,
The ways in rhyme will twist it;
Whether in courtship, name or age,
The married ones have muddled it.
But e'en though weddings make a rout,
And whines severely handle,
When life's poor lamp is going out,
'Tis wise to get a Candle.

We observe by an article in the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 5th ult. that a gentleman of that city is now successfully engaged in restoring to society and to their friends, men and women who were sinking under the pernicious consequences of excessive drinking. According to that paper, Mr. Loiseau has radically cured five white adults, four colored, and fifteen slaves. Among the number thus operated upon, were one or two persons whom drinking had made mad—and several presented the most shocking appearances in bloated limbs. Mr. Loiseau, in curing, whitened patients under his treatment in ten days. The wages of a physician so valuable, who not only restores the body to all its wonted functions, but also reclaims the noble faculties of the mind—the wages of Mr. Loiseau are graduated according to the circumstances of those who employ him."

GOLD.

The North Carolina Journal announces the discovery of another gold mine, within half a mile of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, (N. C.) It promises to be more valuable than any which has yet been discovered in the state. In two premises and a half last week, 156 penny weights were obtained by two washers; but their sole business was to wash, others being employed to dig the earth from the mine and convey it to them. The gold lies in a vein of yellowish earth, and has a slight inclination. Its length and depth has not yet been ascertained. Its situation is much the most favorable of any that has yet been discovered. The gold obtained during the time above mentioned, was about fourteen pennyweights a day to each man employed in washing and digging. The gold found in North Carolina is worth about 87½ cents a pennyweight.

The first vessel built in New-England was a shallop or large boat, in which they sailed along the coast of Cape Cod, to Boston harbor, Cape Ann, and even to Kennebec. The next was one much larger, built at Medford, by Gov. Winthrop, 1611. This was 40 or 50 tons, and called "Blessing of the Bay." In 1616, the Salem people built a vessel, at Marblehead, of 120 tons. And 1641, the people of Plymouth built another of 30 tons.

The new Faneuil Hall Market at Boston has just been opened. The Cellars and what is expected to bring in 6000—making \$32,000 a year, exclusive of what the Chambers may rent for, estimated at \$3000. It is said the cost of the edifice will not exceed 300,000. Old Faneuil Hall will also be let. Several packets have already taken their stations at the wharf where the new market is the Troy line. The new Market corner is 32½ feet long. It is said Mr. Bonifant was the first purchaser in the new Market. Peaches were sold at a shilling a piece on the 20th ult.

The quantity of lead, made on the right bank of the Mississippi, between the mouths of Missouri and Illinois, is very great. There arrived at New Orleans in the various forms of pipes, bars and shot, during the two years, which ended on the 1st day of October last, 7,500,000 pounds exclusive of the great amount consumed in the states and territories bordering on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio.

A lady who visited Mr. Jefferson in 1822, says that in his cabinet a coarse looking woman sat in her nook. On opening, she found it to consist of pieces cut out of newspapers and pasted on the blank leaves of a book. The volume was entitled "Labels," and contained all that has so lavishly, during the war of politics, been written against him.

It appears that the report of Desha's death, published in several of the papers of this city a few days since, is not true. A letter from Desha, Ken. where he is confined, to Frankfort, contained in the Reporter of Sunday week, says that "The doctor has recommended him out of danger, as to death from the wound."

The steamboat Carolina, from South Carolina, stuck by the side of the pier to which she was moored last, at Brooklyn, New York, during the night of Saturday. She came on

here for the purpose of repairing, and as she rests upon the bottom, about sixteen inches under water at ordinary tides, it is probable that she will be floated again without any serious difficulty.

Topographical engineers are now engaged in making reconnoissances of the several routes designated for a public road from the city of Washington, by way of Westminster, in Pennsylvania, Painted Post to Sackett's Harbour or Buffalo, in New York.

THE CHINESE WALL.

According to a statement in the Morgenblatt, the celebrated Chinese wall was erected 213 years before the birth of Christ, against the Mongolians. It is 714 miles long, 14 feet thick, and 26 feet high; so that with the same materials, a wall one foot in thickness and 23 in height might be carried twice round the whole world.

A slip from the office of the Boston Patriot announces that the steaming ship New York, while on her passage from Boston to Eastport, took fire and was entirely consumed. The fire caught near one of the flues, about nine o'clock in the evening, and it was immediately discovered, yet such was the velocity of the flames, owing to the combustible matter near, that all exertions to stop it were fruitless, time enough not being allowed to select even the baggage of the passengers, and nothing but the better bag was saved. In fifteen minutes time the boat was all in flames. Fortunately this accident occurred when the weather was calm, the sea so smooth, and when the boat was only eight miles distant from Petit Morian Light-house. The passengers and crew took to the boats and by the aid of the keeper of the light, were enabled to make a safe landing on the island at about eleven o'clock on the same evening. One of the passengers had \$1000 on board the boat, which was all lost.

INSURRECTION IN PORTO RICO.

The Boston Patriot learns from Capt. Neson, who arrived at Quarantine, Eastport, on Wednesday week, from Ponce, P. R. that on the 23d July an intended insurrection among the Blacks near that place to destroy the white inhabitants had been discovered, and the principal leaders apprehended. It appears their intended plan was to go in the night to the doors of the white inhabitants as they passed on the road to Ponce, and give an alarm of fire, and as the white people came out of their houses to murder them. They likewise intended, the better to carry their plan into effect, and draw the whites out, to set fire to one or two of the estates nearest to Ponce; and then rush into the place and get possession of the arsenal and the fire arms of the militia there deposited, arm themselves and destroy all the whites. They were discovered by one of the black slaves, who informed his master. The authorities had taken up and examined a great many and had found 24 of the leaders, who would undoubtedly be executed when the Captain General, who was daily expected, arrived from the city of Porto Rico. It seems they had this plot in view for five months previous.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

The following letter from a gentleman to his father in New York, dated Bogota, 19th of July, gives the particulars of the murder of Mr. Fulger, the American consul for the port of Santa Marta.

"With feelings of the deepest regret I have to inform you of the death of our mutual friend, J. H. E. Fulger, Esq. the American Consul, who was most inhumanly murdered in his own bed on the night of the 13th inst. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword, his throat cut from ear to ear; and his trunk filled with his contents. Several perpetrators will escape. His funeral took place the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed."

"Government has given orders to all the civil and military authorities, to spare no exertions to discover the murderers, and Mr. Ravenga, Secretary of foreign affairs, is particularly active on the occasion."

"An address signed by several hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants has been handed to the government, expressing their grief at so horrid a transaction."

We translate from El Cometa Mercantile of Cartagena, of the 27th of July, the following notice of the Death of the Hon. Richard C. Anderson.

"Died, in this place, on the 15th of July, the Hon. R. C. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, near our government. A violent fever attacked his career in life, and death has consigned him to the dust of dissolution. The ground that contains the ashes of our fathers, the Country of Manana, is also entrusted with his. Thither they were followed by his brothers, his friends, and an entire people spontaneously evincing their respect; and there they repose, awaiting the consummation of time. That the place may not, in the lapse of ages, be forgotten, is which they are deposited until the reconstruction of the dead, we hope that a chaste and lofty monument will be erected, to remind the generations as they pass, that slumbering there are the ashes of him who was the first link of political union between Colombia and the Republics of North America. This homage, so well deserved by the man himself, will be equally honorable to the people of this country. It will prove that, consistent and generous in friendship and alliance, their recollection and respect do not terminate with the boundaries of humanity, to honour those that were just and distinguished here."

But we must arrest the current of our feelings, for here the limits of our paper stop."

New Steam Boiler and Locomotive Engine. Mr. Gurney of Argyle street, London, has constructed a steam boiler of almost incredible lightness, power, and strength. The apparatus is founded on true philosophical principles, and is perfected by an evident intimacy with the laws and properties of heat, and we perceive that some important facts observed in the peculiar action of the oxy hydrogen blow pipe, have suggested many adaptations of unequalled value and advantage."

regard to weight for locomotion, is now completely removed by this boiler—the second, also appears to have been conquered, since Mr. Gurney's carriage has been actually tried on the road, and found to travel with great ease. The carriage will be before the public in a short time.

The Drama.

Mr. Price, of the New York Park Theatre, has returned from London, on a short visit to this country. He arrived in the Corinthian, at New York. Mr. Price has, as is already known, taken the lease of Drury Lane Theatre.

Mr. Cooper has been remarkably successful in his engagement at the Park Theatre, New York, this season. He performed Macbeth on Monday night in his usual style of excellence, and on Thursday, the favorite character of Damon. Miss Riddle is engaged at the La Fayette Theatre.

A new Circus is building at Colver's Hook, New York. Tom Jones, the sixth place for theatrical amusement in that city, we would appear that the Opera, at New York, is, at this time, almost without patronage. The absence of strangers and the presence of innumerable hosts of Mosquitoes, have left the Opera house, little better than a howling wilderness.

Kean, had a dinner recently given to him in Montreal by about 40 gentlemen. He made a speech expressive of great gratitude for their unexpected attentions—he speaks of having not part of his respectability as a man, and of his desire to express deep obligations to the exertions of the actor. He reveres to his native country with a sort of enthusiastic devotion, in the midst of retirement the hearing pulse would still throb for England.—The probability is, therefore, that he will get appear at Drury Lane under the auspices of his friend Price, the New York Manager, and now the less of that establishment.

The Pittsburgh Theatre has undergone a thorough repair, and was opened on Monday night last, with the Honey Moon and the Mendocinos, under the management of Mr. Lablow, manager of the Mobile and other Alabama Theatres.

The clown (named Reynolds) of an itinerant company of Equestrians performing at Gorham, Me. was thrown from his horse, on Friday night week, upon the curb, with such violence that his life is despaired of.

Talma, the great actor, is said to be recovering daily, though slowly. His complaint was what the physicians call edema.

Reynolds, in this amusing farago of truth and fiction, sense and nonsense, called in *Life and Times*, tells the following characteristic story of an Irishman endeavoring to get a seat in a box at Garrick's farewell benefit. "Though a side box close to where we sat was completely filled, we beheld the door burst open and an Irish gentleman attempt to make a cry, *ni anann*. 'Shut the door, box keeper!' loudly cried some of the party. 'There's room, by the powers!' cried the Irishman, who persisted in advancing. To this a gentleman in the second row rose and exclaimed, 'Turn out that black rascal!' and in a moment a noisy, noisy, noisy crowd of the Irishman, 'come out, my dear, and give me satisfaction, or I'll pull your nose, faith, you coward, and Shillaly you through the lobby.' This public insult to the 'man a possession of no alternative; so he rushed out to accept the challenge, when, to the pit's general amusement, the Irishman jumped into his place, and having deliberately asserted himself, he turned round and cried, 'I'll talk to you after the play is over.'"

There is a new tavern in the neighborhood of the New York Theatre in the Bowery called the "Paul Pry House." The sign board has an exact representation of Hisson, in that character.

REMARKS ON NEWS.

The new Steamboat "New Philadelphia" performed her last trip to Albany in less than 12 hours, bringing New York news to Albany now than Albany was to Troy twenty years ago.

The price of flour has advanced hitherto to \$5.25. It is said that 600 barrels are daily consumed by our citizens.

A Glass House, for blowing and cutting Flint Glass is about to be completed in Philadelphia. It is expected to commence operations on the first of October.

The Upland Union mentions, that at least two persons have been buried in one of the public streets of West Chester, near a wall one hundred yards from the Union house, for want of a more suitable place to inter them.

A Steamboat has been drawn out of the river at New Albany, (Indiana) repaired and launched, all in the short space of one day and a half.

At the late Election in Indiana, Oliver H. Smith, (formerly of Bucks County) has been elected to Congress.

The New York Canal Packet Boat fair, a now reduced to four to three cents per mile, including board, and two cents per mile, exclusive of board.

A New York paper asserts that there are not less than 250 tipping shops open during the whole day and evening of election.

Among the visitors at Saratoga, is a lady only 27 years old, who is accompanied by her daughter and grand daughter, aged 10 months. She is probably the youngest grandmother in the country, and the group attract much attention.

Capitrate's Academy, at Middletown (Conn.) appears to be in a very flourishing state; its annual examination has proceeded with great satisfaction to the visitors, and credit to the principal and his pupils.

The Hagerburg Chronicle mentions the discovery of the petrified bones of some enormous animal, in a lime stone quarry in the vicinity of that borough.

The man who was exhibited in England a living skeleton, grew so fat in his visit to this country, that he is now said to be exhibiting in Paris as a man of iron. He is now in the city of New York, and is expected to exhibit himself in a skeleton again.

The French armed vessels in the port of the coast of Spain, appear the Colonians privaters that chase there, as enemies. This is a practical war, while peace is proclaimed on this side of the Atlantic.

The Congress at Panama was organized on the 23d of June, and was addressed

